

## U. S. G. A. SECRETARY PRAISES INVERNESS

W. D. Vanderpool Declares  
Toledo Course Splendid Test  
for Open Golf Meet.

For those planning to take part in the national open championship tournament to be held at Toledo early in August it may be of interest to hear that the officials of the Inverness Club are doing everything possible to place the course in A1 condition. A few days ago W. D. Vanderpool, the United States Golf Association secretary, and Hugh Wilson, a member of the executive committee, returned from Toledo after an inspection of the course, and when asked for his impressions the first named said:

"Mr. Wilson and I visited the Inverness Club recently and were very favorably impressed, not only with the layout of the course, but also with its condition. The green committee has been working diligently on some changes which were recommended this spring by Donald Ross and have practically completed them. Those changes will stiffen the layout and do away with two of the weak holes. The course is rather on the flat side. There are, however, a number of holes which are played over a grass ravine, through which the Inverness brook runs, and this ravine and brook are crossed on no less than seven of the holes. Holes which stand out as preeminently good are the first, fourth and fifth.

"The first is 353 yards and requires for the second a well placed midiron shot. It is necessary to carry the ravine and brook to reach the well guarded green. No. 4 is 423 yards in length and requires a well placed drive and a cleek or spoon shot to the green, which is guarded by a brook and a ravine. The fifth is a splendid three shot or two shot hole, if the player elects to carry the brook, which is 200 yards from the tee. The safer route is to the left, where the carry of the brook is only about 100 yards. If the golfer goes to the left it is almost impossible to reach the green in two.

"The fairway is in good turf and the greens are true and well contoured; greens are on the small side, but are well bunkered and require accurate play for the approach shot. These putting greens have a splendid stand of grass on them, being mostly Rhode Island bent and velvet bent.

"The club is just finishing a splendid new clubhouse and will be able to take care of not only the players but a very large gallery, as there are ample facilities not only in the clubhouse but also in the temporary building which is now used during the construction of the new home.

"Both Mr. Wilson and I feel that the course is a splendid test of golf, and that unless it is very dry, which will necessarily shorten the course, a score of 29½ will be hard to beat in the national open."

## Our First Champion Won His Title 104 Years Ago

Jacob Hyer of This City Was the Title Holder and  
He Was Succeeded by His Son, Tom Hyer—  
Misfortunes of Heenan and Coburn.

By CHARLES F. MATHISON.

The first heavyweight championship bout in America took place 104 years ago, when Jacob Hyer, a resident of New York city, defeated Thomas Beasley in a contest for the America title. Authentic details of the bout are not obtainable, the only information at hand being that the contest took place in 1816 and that Hyer was the winner. It seems also that it was the only battle in which the original champion of the class engaged, and after waiting four years the title holder retired from the ring.

Twenty-one years later Tom Hyer, son of Jacob Hyer, claimed the title, defeated it successfully against Country McCloskey and Yankee Sullivan, collected a forfeit from John Morrissey and then was compelled to retire from the ring because of lack of opponents. Hyer was a six footer, weighing 180 pounds in condition, and his battle with McCloskey strung out 101 rounds, London rules, occupying 2 hours and 55 minutes. Hyer defeated Yankee Sullivan in sixteen rounds, lasting 18 minutes and 17 seconds.

Hyer retired from the ring in 1847, and John Morrissey, who later was elected to Congress, claimed title and was successful till John C. Heenan, known as the Benicia Boy, loomed on the pugilistic horizon. Morrissey defeated Heenan the only time they met, at Long Point, Canada, October 20, 1858. Heenan disabling his right hand against a ring post, which he hit instead of Morrissey, the latter declined the issue and forfeited the title. Heenan did not get a chance to defend his title in America, so in 1861 he went to England and fought Tom Sayers for the world's title. Although Heenan drubbed the Briton so he was unable to respond to the call for the forty-second round, the ring was smashed by Sayers' supporters and the bout called a draw.

Mace First World's Champion.

The official records show that Jem Mace was the first boxer to hold the world's heavyweight title, but John C. Heenan was the first fighter to earn the championship. The fact that the American did not receive credit for his overwhelming victory over Sayers is a blot on the fair play record of the English.

Heenan also received unfair treatment in his bout with Tom King in England three years later, King being unable to toe the scratch for the eighteenth round. The referee gave King time to recuperate and ordered the bout resumed. King eventually won as the result of Heenan being drugged by one of his own seconds. The King fight was Heenan's last appearance in the ring. Joe Coburn, one of the cleverest of the bare knuckle fighters, succeeded to the American championship after the retirement of Heenan, and as Jem Mace was the champion of England at this time (1862) there was talk of a battle for the world's title. They finally were matched, and Coburn went to Ireland, the ring having been pitched in Tipperary. Mace failed to appear and certainly forfeited the world's title to Coburn.

The claim made in behalf of Sullivan as a world's champion continues alive, as is evident from the following communication recently received by the writer from James Garvice of Toronto: "For the benefit of a number of your Canadian friends will you kindly state in the columns of THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD whether or not John L. Sullivan ever was heavyweight champion of the world. I notice of late a number of claims of the premier title for the Boston Strong Boy, but no matter how hard I study the records I can find no authority to substantiate this claim. From a late record book I make Jim Jeffries the first American to hold the title of heavyweight champion of the world. Through the medium of that luminary which 'shines for all' I look for you to solve this exasperating problem for me."

As Sullivan's title descended from Allen, to Goss, to Ryan, and as the only one of them to box for a world's title was Allen, who lost to Mace, it is evident that Sullivan won no world's championship by descent. Therefore, if Sullivan was a world's champion he must have won it in the ring. The record shows that Sullivan never met Peter Jackson, heavyweight champion of Europe and Australia, nor Jem Smith, champion of England. Only Mace won in ten rounds and thus became officially the first world's champion in the history of pugilism. Unofficially Heenan was the first and Coburn the second.

Goss Defeats Allen. After his defeat by Mace for the world's title Allen solidified his hold on the American championship by defeating Mike McCoolie and Ben Hogan. Allen finally lost the American title to Joe Goss, another Englishman who had made America his home. Goss won on a foul in the twenty-third round of a battle in Boone county, Kentucky, September 7, 1878.

The tracing of the American title from Goss to Ryan, to Sullivan, to Corbett and to Fitzsimmons is easily accomplished, and it remained for Jeffries to establish the world's championship in America by first defeating Peter Jackson, the heavyweight champion of Europe and Australia, and then knocking out Bob Fitzsimmons, the holder of the American title. With the retirement of Jeffries the world's title lapsed but was again established when Tommy Burns, after gaining the American championship, won the world's honors by knocking out Bill Squires, champion of Australia, and Gunner Moir, champion of England. Since then the world's championship has descended from Burns to Johnson, to Willard, to Dempsey.

Sullivan's Status. The claim made in behalf of Sullivan as a world's champion continues alive, as is evident from the following communication recently received by the writer from James Garvice of Toronto: "For the benefit of a number of your Canadian friends will you kindly state in the columns of THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD whether or not John L. Sullivan ever was heavyweight champion of the world. I notice of late a number of claims of the premier title for the Boston Strong Boy, but no matter how hard I study the records I can find no authority to substantiate this claim. From a late record book I make Jim Jeffries the first American to hold the title of heavyweight champion of the world. Through the medium of that luminary which 'shines for all' I look for you to solve this exasperating problem for me."

As Sullivan's title descended from Allen, to Goss, to Ryan, and as the only one of them to box for a world's title was Allen, who lost to Mace, it is evident that Sullivan won no world's championship by descent. Therefore, if Sullivan was a world's champion he must have won it in the ring. The record shows that Sullivan never met Peter Jackson, heavyweight champion of Europe and Australia, nor Jem Smith, champion of England. Only Mace won in ten rounds and thus became officially the first world's champion in the history of pugilism. Unofficially Heenan was the first and Coburn the second.

lished when Tommy Burns, after gaining the American championship, won the world's honors by knocking out Bill Squires, champion of Australia, and Gunner Moir, champion of England. Since then the world's championship has descended from Burns to Johnson, to Willard, to Dempsey.

Sullivan's Status. The claim made in behalf of Sullivan as a world's champion continues alive, as is evident from the following communication recently received by the writer from James Garvice of Toronto: "For the benefit of a number of your Canadian friends will you kindly state in the columns of THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD whether or not John L. Sullivan ever was heavyweight champion of the world. I notice of late a number of claims of the premier title for the Boston Strong Boy, but no matter how hard I study the records I can find no authority to substantiate this claim. From a late record book I make Jim Jeffries the first American to hold the title of heavyweight champion of the world. Through the medium of that luminary which 'shines for all' I look for you to solve this exasperating problem for me."

As Sullivan's title descended from Allen, to Goss, to Ryan, and as the only one of them to box for a world's title was Allen, who lost to Mace, it is evident that Sullivan won no world's championship by descent. Therefore, if Sullivan was a world's champion he must have won it in the ring. The record shows that Sullivan never met Peter Jackson, heavyweight champion of Europe and Australia, nor Jem Smith, champion of England. Only Mace won in ten rounds and thus became officially the first world's champion in the history of pugilism. Unofficially Heenan was the first and Coburn the second.

Goss Defeats Allen. After his defeat by Mace for the world's title Allen solidified his hold on the American championship by defeating Mike McCoolie and Ben Hogan. Allen finally lost the American title to Joe Goss, another Englishman who had made America his home. Goss won on a foul in the twenty-third round of a battle in Boone county, Kentucky, September 7, 1878.

The tracing of the American title from Goss to Ryan, to Sullivan, to Corbett and to Fitzsimmons is easily accomplished, and it remained for Jeffries to establish the world's championship in America by first defeating Peter Jackson, the heavyweight champion of Europe and Australia, and then knocking out Bob Fitzsimmons, the holder of the American title. With the retirement of Jeffries the world's title lapsed but was again established when Tommy Burns, after gaining the American championship, won the world's honors by knocking out Bill Squires, champion of Australia, and Gunner Moir, champion of England. Since then the world's championship has descended from Burns to Johnson, to Willard, to Dempsey.

Sullivan's Status. The claim made in behalf of Sullivan as a world's champion continues alive, as is evident from the following communication recently received by the writer from James Garvice of Toronto: "For the benefit of a number of your Canadian friends will you kindly state in the columns of THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD whether or not John L. Sullivan ever was heavyweight champion of the world. I notice of late a number of claims of the premier title for the Boston Strong Boy, but no matter how hard I study the records I can find no authority to substantiate this claim. From a late record book I make Jim Jeffries the first American to hold the title of heavyweight champion of the world. Through the medium of that luminary which 'shines for all' I look for you to solve this exasperating problem for me."

As Sullivan's title descended from Allen, to Goss, to Ryan, and as the only one of them to box for a world's title was Allen, who lost to Mace, it is evident that Sullivan won no world's championship by descent. Therefore, if Sullivan was a world's champion he must have won it in the ring. The record shows that Sullivan never met Peter Jackson, heavyweight champion of Europe and Australia, nor Jem Smith, champion of England. Only Mace won in ten rounds and thus became officially the first world's champion in the history of pugilism. Unofficially Heenan was the first and Coburn the second.

longer, and Heenan was proclaimed champion. John C. Heenan..... 1858-1861 3 Heenan retired after his unfair treatment in Sayers fight, and Coburn claimed title. Joe Coburn..... 1862-1864 2 Coburn retired after match with Mace fell through, and Bill Davis claimed title. Bill Davis..... 1864-1865 1 James Dunn..... 1865-1866 1 Mike McCoolie..... 1866-1869 3 Charles Gallagher..... 1869-8 mos. Tom Allen..... 1869-1876 2 Joe Goss..... 1876-1880 4 Paddy Ryan..... 1880-1882 2 John L. Sullivan..... 1882-1892 10 James J. Corbett..... 1892-1897 5 Robert Fitzsimmons..... 1897-1899 2 James J. Jeffries..... 1899-1905 6 Tommy Burns..... 1905-1908 2 Jack Johnson..... 1908-1915 7 Jess Willard..... 1915-1919 4 Jack Dempsey..... 1919 4 "Retired undefeated."

## ANNEX SABIN CUP.

Equitable Trust Golfers Win  
Tourney at Greenwich.

In the annual Sabin Cup golf tournament of the New York banks and trust companies held on the Greenwich Country Club course, the team of the Equitable Trust Company of New York overwhelmed its opponents rolling up a total of 549 points against a total of 124 points scored by the National City Bank, its nearest competitor. Twenty teams were entered in the contest, and when the auditors and accountants had finished compiling the various points scored it was found that the Equitable Trust Company team had won by a wide margin. The Guaranty Trust Company was third and the Bankers' Trust Company fourth. The individual gross scores of the Equitable Trust Company team were as follows: James Rhet, 84; David Rogers, 85; Edwin Parnham, 89; John Lane, 91 and Samuel Armstrong, 97.

won by a wide margin. The Guaranty Trust Company was third and the Bankers' Trust Company fourth. The individual gross scores of the Equitable Trust Company team were as follows: James Rhet, 84; David Rogers, 85; Edwin Parnham, 89; John Lane, 91 and Samuel Armstrong, 97.

W. W. Hoffmann of the National City Bank turned in the lowest individual card at 81. Low gross scores were also made by D. H. Barrows, Federal Reserve Bank, 84; J. E. Sloan, Farmers Loan and Trust Company, 84. The top will be engraved with the names of the winning team.

## Announcement to Automobile Owners

## FERMOGAS

is the coming motor fuel  
Better than Gasoline

Made from all vegetable matter. As long as  
the grass grows you will have FERMOGAS

Write for information

FERMOGAS CORPORATION OF N. Y.

5614 Second Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Sinclair Tires

honestly made-honestly sold

### Some Service!

A Sinclair user got 9000 miles from a Sinclair remolded tire. He returned the shoe to us with a note full of praise. Better get your Sinclairs started on a mileage record.

Prices as follows:

|            |         |                |         |
|------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| 30x8½..... | \$11.95 | 35x5.....      | \$23.00 |
| 32x4.....  | 16.80   | 37x5.....      | 29.00   |
| 34x4.....  | 17.95   | 38x7 Cord..... | 59.75   |

Other Sizes in Proportion—Write for Complete Price List

Sinclair Guaranteed Gray Tubes made of brand new rubber

SINCLAIR RUBBER CO., Inc.

General Office: 1679 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Service Station: 1248 2d Avenue

Factory: 2864 Webster Avenue 225 E. 125th Street

## AUTO STORAGE

(IN THE HEART OF THE CITY)  
WITH SERVICE WITHOUT SERVICE  
Touring Cars - - \$30 Touring Cars - - \$25  
Limousines - - \$35 Limousines - - \$30  
Prompt and Reliable Service Guaranteed  
SALLY WEISBADER'S GARAGE,  
327 West 49th St., Phone Circle 5090

USED CARS  
Late Models  
Immediate Delivery  
Sold with new car guarantee  
All thoroughly overhauled by  
our expert mechanics.  
ALSO OTHER MAKES  
L. A. D. MOTORS  
CORP.  
Peoria and Nash Distributors.  
1491 BEDFORD AVE.  
BROOKLYN  
Phone Prospect 5134.

## LA FAYETTE

It is our conviction that whatever repute  
LA FAYETTE may earn, will always  
be associated with expert engineering,  
since this is the true origin of the car,  
and of all excellence embodied in it.

PORTER-LAFAYETTE CO., INC.  
1763 Broadway—at 57th St., New York

## THE TRUTH THAT EMBODIES ALL TRUTH

People are still going about with their eyes  
eagerly aghast, hunting for the honest man  
and the honest product.

When that search is rewarded, nothing but  
betrayal can break or lessen their allegiance.

It has been pathetically true from the begin-  
ning of time, that men admire honor in  
others even when they have smirched it  
in themselves.

Humanity may be a million years old in  
point of time, but it is as young as this  
morning's sun in its pursuit of the ideal.

After two thousand years of disappoint-  
ment and disillusion, the eternal verities  
and the eternal values still prevail.

The elemental truths are still true; the  
man whose word is good is still the secret  
hero of our inmost hearts.

We smile, perhaps, at the spectacular  
triumph of the trickster; but while we  
smile, we hate the trick by which he filched  
that sham success.

Even in an era of unbridled extravagance,  
when, on the surface, men appear to have  
lost all sense of proportion, that which is  
sound, and good, and true, is more admired,  
and more desired, than ever.

In such feverish times, the mediocre and  
the meretricious only seem to be admitted  
to equality with that which is worthy,  
because they fall heir to the overflow  
which excellence is unable to supply.

The process of discrimination between the  
sham and the solid, the superficial and the

substantial, goes on, just as before, without  
interruption.

That which is unworthy carries its own  
punishment, and its own penalty—its true  
character is inevitably disclosed in due time,  
even though a temporary prosperity comes  
to it from the caprice of the unthinking.

When 'the tumult and the shouting' dies  
down, the strong man, the strong institu-  
tion, the true artist, and the true work-  
man, in any and every vocation, is more  
solidly entrenched than ever.

Even though it be surrounded, and seem-  
ingly obscured by sham and pretense, noth-  
ing in this world is discovered so surely  
as solid merit.

Nothing stands out so strikingly, by way  
of contrast, as genuineness and genius.

No special and painstaking effort of hand or  
heart, or brain or brawn, that goes to the  
building of something superior, is ever wasted.

Cheapness and compromise, substitution  
and surrender—these, in the long run, are  
the real sources of waste.

The unceasing search of the mass of man-  
kind for that which is good and enduring  
—this is the only law of supply and de-  
mand with which the superior craftsman  
need concern himself.

Let him dedicate his life to the satisfaction  
of this restless hunger of the human heart,  
and he can, if he will, remove himself be-  
yond the reach of rivalry.

This is the truth that embodies all truth;  
this is the truth that makes men free.